

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

McHenry ends visit to Israel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 20 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry left Israel today for Tunisia after three days of meetings with government officials. In a brief airport statement before his departure, Mr. McHenry said he discussed "areas of mutual interest" with Israeli leaders, and said that it was important for him to meet first-hand "the society, the culture, the people of Israel." On Tuesday, Mr. McHenry met with foreign ministry officials, who, according to press reports, told him to seek United States opposition to a European proposal to amend U.N. Resolution 242. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was to submit the plan at a Common Market meeting being held in Rome. The proposed change in Resolution 242 would enable inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Middle East peace talks. Mr. McHenry said his seven-nation tour was to express support for America's traditional role in the region.

Israel jails two commandos for life

TEL AVIV, Feb. 20 (R) — Two Arab commandos, who were captured by a naval vessel while trying to infiltrate into Israel by sea, were sentenced to life imprisonment today by a military court. The two men, Ali Farhad, 25, an Iraqi and Hussein Muhammad Khalifa, 19, a Lebanese, admitted in court they had boarded a motorised rubber dinghy with two other commandos in the southern Lebanese port of Tyre on the night of Nov. 18 last year. They said their orders had been to enter Israel near the northern resort town of Nahariya, to seize hostages and bring them back to a commando base in Lebanon where they would be used to bargain for the release of commandos held in Israeli jails. Their dinghy was spotted by an Israeli naval vessel. After a brief fire-fight two commandos were killed and the other two captured.

S, Number 1289

AMMAN, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1980 — RABI'ATHANI 5, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Regional Briefs

ASCUS, Feb. 20 (R) — An Arab governmental delegation begins a tour of several African states in a drive to explain Arab views on the Camp David Middle East accord. Minister of State Farouq Al Share, who will head the mission, told reporters the team would explain that there could be peace in the Middle East unless all Israeli-occupied Arab territories were recovered and Palestinian rights guaranteed. Mr. Share said the delegation, including a minister from each of Jordan, Morocco, would make the tour in accordance with the terms of the recent Arab summit conference in Tunis. It will visit Upper Volta, Togo, Cape Verde Islands, Namibia, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea. Another Arab delegation headed by the United Arab Emirates minister of state for foreign affairs will at the same time leave for visits to Niger, Senegal, Guinea and the Ivory Coast for the same purpose. Arab delegations will over the next few months visit western European states, the American continent and Asian countries in line with the Tunis summit resolutions, which opposed the Camp David agreements.

JHABI, Feb. 20 (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito's special envoy, Mr. Susao Sonoda, arrived in Abu Dhabi on the first leg of a 25-day tour of the Middle East and Asia. Sonoda, a former Japanese foreign minister, will spend two weeks in the United Arab Emirates before visiting Iraq, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India, and Iran. The Japanese ministry said Mr. Sonoda would discuss with government officials the Middle East and Southeast Asia since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Japan is said to attach a new importance to the Middle East, supplier of most of its crude oil, following the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Soviet action in Afghanistan. Government sources in Tokyo said Mr. Sonoda was expected to meet Mr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, in Damascus. Although Japan has officially recognised the PLO, it has said it considers the PLO the legitimate representative of Palestinians.

O, Feb. 20 (R) — U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary David H. Johnston had talks here today with Egyptian Defence Minister Kamel Hassan Ali on Egypt's armaments needs. Mr. Johnston arrived yesterday leading a delegation of U.S. weapons and defence officials. After a 50-minute session with Gen. Ali, Mr. Johnston and his team had a lengthy meeting with an Egyptian delegation led by the armed forces chief of staff, Major-General Ahmad Badawi. The Egyptian and U.S. officials declined to give details of the discussions, which resume today. Gen. Ali last week said he hoped the U.S. Congress would approve the sale of F-15 and F-16 fighters and other advanced weapons to Egypt. The U.S. government asked Egypt to approve supplying Egypt with F-16s and M-60 tanks as part of a military assistance programme for the next few years.

AIT, Feb. 20 (R) — Kuwait said today it had tightened its oil sales terms following the incident in which oil was hijacked and diverted to South Africa from a tanker which it had. The Kuwait oil ministry spokesman told Reuters that in the future would be required to submit documents specifying destination and the port of call of tankers carrying oil. Clients were being notified of the new terms, the spokesman said, and added: "The foreign oil companies will be required to sell the oil only to the country named in the contract." The tanker Salem sank mysteriously off Africa on Jan. 17 and Lloyd's of London, who had insured the cargo for \$56 million, said later that inquiries had it had unloaded in South Africa.

A, Feb. 20 (R) — The Libyan Jamahiriyah is to recruit 15,000 workers from Bangladesh this year as part of a manpower programme. General Services Minister Ibrahim Mabrouk said here. Talking to reporters after a meeting with Bangladesh Manpower Development Minister A. H. M. Mubarak, he said his country planned to recruit workers from Muslim countries to make "our economies complementary to each other." He said he had also discussed with the Bangladeshi government the expansion of bilateral trade and projects in agriculture-based industries.

JHABI, Feb. 20 (R) — The government of the United Arab Emirates today announced massive subsidies to reduce petrol in the northern part of the country. Oil Minister Mana Sabab said here. Dr. Oteiba said UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Al Nahayan had allocated 200 million dirhams (\$55 million) to subsidise petrol. Although the emirates produce 1.85 million barrels of crude a day they have to import most of their petrol because of lack of refineries. Abu Dhabi emirate already subsidises petrol through its own distribution company. But three firms distribute petrol in the other six emirates and last week they raised petrol and diesel prices by 30 per cent, provoking protests by schoolchildren.

Arter reaffirms Moscow Olympics boycott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reaffirmed his support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics today after the Soviet Union ignored the deadline to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Mr. Vance said the United States would not participate in the Moscow Games in July, he said. "Our decision is final and irrevocable," he said. Mr. Reston said the United States endorsed in principle the proposal by European Economic Community foreign ministers for a neutral Afghanistan but a number of details remained to be worked out and the idea needed much work and study. He also said Soviet and Afghan government forces continued to be under pressure from rebels in the northeastern part of the country, and Washington believed the Soviet Union was moving some forces from other areas of Afghanistan to the northeast. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in Italy tonight to seek a common approach to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan after achieving what he said was general agreement with West German leaders in Bonn on the issue. After a brief meeting with Italian foreign minister, Mr. Amintore Fanfani, Mr. Vance predicted to reporters that the United States and Italy would arrive at a joint approach. "We believe we will find that we assess the threat that we face alike and also will find that we have a common view of the path that we will follow both in the short and the long run," Mr. Vance said on the second leg of his four-country tour to discuss the Afghan situation. Mr. Vance said the Italian foreign minister had briefed him on yesterday's meeting in Rome of the nine Common Market foreign ministers at which a resolution was adopted calling for a neutral Afghanistan. "I am in general agreement with the concepts expressed by the foreign ministers," Mr. Vance told reporters. Officials travelling with the secretary of state from Bonn said the Common Market resolution had been unexpected and left unanswered many questions about how a political solution could be achieved.

Barre defers visit to Saudi

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Agencies) — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre has postponed a visit to Saudi Arabia owing to King Khaled's poor health, the prime minister's office said today. Mr. Barre, who was due to pay a three-day visit to Riyadh starting on Saturday, agreed with Crown Prince Fahd to put it off. No date has been set for a future visit. King Khaled, 67, was admitted on Tuesday night to a hospital in Riyadh for a rest after suffering from fatigue, but his condition was described as satisfactory. Saudi Arabian health minister, Dr. Hussein Al Jazairi, said in Riyadh today the king's health is improving steadily and he is staying in hospital "for a few days' rest." The king's "slight indisposition" was a "result of over exertion," he added. Dr. Jazairi said the team of doctors who completed their checkup yesterday, established the indisposition was unconnected with previous surgical operations — including heart operations — of the king. Saudi Arabia which is France's largest oil supplier is negotiating new French arms deals including the purchase of warships, according to well informed French sources.



Raymond Barre

Kuwait rejects Libyan call to postpone d'Estaing visit

KUWAIT, Feb. 20 (R) — Kuwait today rejected a request from the Libyan Jamahiriyah to postpone a visit by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a foreign ministry spokesman said. He told reporters Libya had warned Kuwait it would withdraw its ambassador if the visit, planned for March 1, went ahead. Libyan-French relations have been bad since a guerrilla attack on the Tunisian town of Gafsa last month in which 41 people were killed. After the raid France increased military aid to Tunisia, which led to anti-French rioting in Tripoli. Libya had denied a Tunisian accusation that it plotted the raid. "Kuwait does not agree with the Libyan government's view that the visit is postponed because it is an internal matter in which no one should interfere," the Kuwaiti spokesman said. The spokesman said Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, rejected Libya's request at a meeting with Libyan Ambassador Husni Salih Al Mudeer. He said Kuwait told Libya the French president's visit had been



King Hussein



President Ceausescu

King, Ceausescu start official talks

BUCHAREST, Feb. 20 (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu started their official talks here today. Discussion dealt with matters of mutual interest and means of strengthening cooperation between Jordan and Romania in the various fields. It also dealt with developments in the Middle East and the current international situation. King Hussein arrived here today for an official three-day visit at the invitation of President Ceausescu. He was received at the airport by the Romanian president, Prime Minister Ilic Verdet, Vice-President of the State Council Gheorghe Radulescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, high ranking officials and military officers and the Jordanian ambassador here. The King is accompanied on his visit by Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd

Ibn Zaid and His Majesty's military secretary. The Jordanian team was accorded an official reception at the airport and as the motorcade drove through the capital, the streets were lined with a huge cheering crowd. It is the third meeting between the King and Mr. Ceausescu. Romanian media on the eve of King Hussein's arrival, made it clear that the Middle East conflict would be a main issue of the talks, which would also deal with bilateral issues such as economic and trade relations. The Romanian News Agency Agerpress said that King Hussein's visit "will contribute towards strengthening relations between the two friendly countries in the various fields." These relations, the agency said, "have been established by His Majesty King Hussein and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in various fields and on the basis of mutual respect during their meetings in 1974 in Bucharest and in 1975 in Amman."

Andean Pact states to recognise PLO

CARACAS, Feb. 20 (R) — The Andean Pact countries are studying the possibility of recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano Velasco said today. Mr. Zambrano Velasco told a press conference that Venezuela had submitted recommendations on the recognition of the PLO to the other members of the pact — Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador. Peru is already in contact with the PLO through the Arab League and the Palestinian Organisation has offices in Lima, he added.

The daily newspaper Scinteia said that His Majesty's talks with President Ceausescu in their two previous meetings "have established the principles of cooperation between the two countries on strong bases and opened wider horizons for various possibilities of cooperation in the fields of technical expertise, trade exchange and development programmes in Jordan."

Official sources said in Amman earlier today the King was expected to discuss with Romanian leaders international questions, with special reference to the Middle East and bilateral relations.

The King was seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Mohammad, Crown Prince Hassan, cabinet members and senior government officials as well as the Romanian ambassador to Jordan.

Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent, and a royal decree was issued appointing Minister of Agriculture Qasem Al Rimawi as acting prime minister.

Palestinian Arabs protest Israeli embassy in Cairo

TEL AVIV, Feb. 20 (Agencies) — Palestinian youths in the occupied West Bank demonstrated today for the second consecutive day against the opening of Israel's embassy in Cairo and the normalisation of relations between Israel and Egypt. "Whenever our voice is not heard, there is a lot of tension and confrontation," said Ms. Ramonda Tawil, a Palestinian journalist in Ramallah, north of occupied Jerusalem. Ms. Tawil said school pupils burned tyres in the streets of Ramallah. She said Israeli troops shot in the air to break up the demonstrations. "There were a lot of arrests," she told the Associated Press. A spokesman for Israel's military government in the West Bank said there were several stone throwing incidents in Ramallah and Bethlehem, but claimed there were no arrests or damages. In the Gaza Strip, Arab labourers on their way to work were stopped at army and police roadblocks, and their vehicles were subjected to extensive searches. Security has been stepped up to prevent possible commando actions to protest the opening of Israel's embassy in Cairo and the arrival next week of Egypt's ambassador in Tel Aviv. In Cairo, Egypt's left-wing Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) today hoisted Palestinian flags on its headquarters in the centre of Cairo in protest against the opening of the Israeli embassy in the city. A banner reading "boycott the Israelis who killed our sons in Sinai, Abu Za'abal and Bahr El Bakr," was strung alongside the flags. More than 100 workers and schoolchildren were killed during Israeli air raids on a factory at Abu Za'abal near Cairo and a school at Bahr El Bakr village in the Nile Delta in 1970. Officials of the UPP, which opposes the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed in Washington last year, also distributed lapel badges of the Palestinian flag. Another opposition party, the Socialist Labour Party (SLP), hoisted Palestinian flags on its offices in Cairo on Monday when the Israeli embassy was opened. The SLP supported the peace pact with Israel but said the exchange of ambassadors should not take place before Israel had withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories. In an article in the party's weekly newspaper Al Shabab, party leader Ibrahim Shih said: "The Palestinian flag must appear in the (Continued on page 2)

No deadline for hostages release set U.N. panel's departure to Tehran postponed

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 20 (R) — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today the commission set up to probe Iran's grievances against the deposed Shah would leave Geneva for

Tehran over the weekend. But no deadline had been set for release of the American hostages, now in the 109th day of their captivity at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, he told reporters.

Dr. Waldheim said Iranian authorities had asked that the commission's arrival in Tehran be delayed so that they could make careful arrangements to receive it.

The five lawyers chosen for the commission were waiting at Geneva's Cointrin Airport earlier today to board a Swiss charter flight for Tehran. They drove back to the city after lunch when no word on a go-ahead for the flight had come through.

Asked in New York if there was any understanding on the hostages' release, Dr. Waldheim said it was a very delicate matter and he would not give details. But he did say that Iran wanted the commission to speak to each of the hostages.

Dr. Waldheim said in a statement: "I wish to announce the establishment of a commission of inquiry to undertake a fact-finding mission to Iran, to hear Iran's grievances and to allow an early solution of the crisis between Iran and the United States."

After naming the panel, he said it would leave for Tehran over the weekend and complete its work as soon as possible, submitting its report to him.

Asked if he might himself return to Tehran — where he discussed the question of setting up the inquiry early last month — he replied: "At a later stage, I would not exclude it."

There has been speculation that he might go there to collect the hostages once they were freed.

The secretary general said he was up all night dealing with final details, after receiving President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's telegram confirming Iran's acceptance of the commission being set up.

He said the delay in announcing its formation was due to technical questions.

According to a Tehran report, Mr. Bani-Sadr wanted the commission to look into charges of U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

The fact that Foreign Minister Sadeq Oubzadeh only yesterday returned to Iran from a tour abroad was one of the reasons Dr. Waldheim cited for the Iranian request for a delay in the panel's flight to Tehran.

President Bani-Sadr's assent to the commission's study had stressed that the commission

should investigate more than just the Shah's rule. He said it should also study 25 years of alleged U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

President Carter told congressmen in Washington last night that the United States would not apologise for past U.S. actions in

Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam (Ayatollah) Khomeini concerning the investigation of the past interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Iran through the regime of the ex-Shah have been accepted, and the commission to investigate the crimes, treacheries and corruption that the



The five members of the U.N. commission set up to investigate Iranian grievance against the deposed Shah, in Transit at Geneva airport, Wednesday, as they wait for instructions from the United Nations to proceed to Tehran. They are (left to right): Mr. Adib Daoudi (Syria), Mr. Andres Aguilar (Venezuela), Mr. Mohammad Bedjaoui (Algeria), Mr. Louis Edmond Pettiti (France) and Mr. Harry Jayewardene (Sri Lanka). (AP wirephoto).

Iran. The commission is expected to spend up to two weeks receiving and examining evidence against the Shah and his administration, and then report back to the secretary general who in turn will make a report to the U.N. Security Council.

After his return to New York from a three-day visit to Tehran last month, Dr. Waldheim said Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council informed him the hostages would be released as "one of the consequences" of an international investigation into the Shah's alleged crimes.

Three of the five lawyers, French jurist Louis-Edmond Pettiti, Algeria's U.N. Ambassador Mohammad Bedjaoui and former Venezuelan envoy to Washington Andres Aguilar flew into Geneva together this morning from Paris aboard a commercial airliner. They joined Sri Lankan lawyer Harry Jayewardene and Syrian presidential adviser Adib Daoudi, who arrived yesterday.

The full text of Mr. Bani-Sadr's telegram to Mr. Waldheim, carried by the official Pars News Agency in Tehran today, said: "Now that the wishes of the Iranian nation and the leader of the

Revolutionary Council of Iran and the imam have agreed to has been founded, the commission may come to Iran."

Iranian officials in Tehran said there was disagreement about whether the hearings would be public or private, whether journalists would be admitted to all some or none of the sessions and how Iran would put its case.

Iranian leaders remained adamant that acceptance of the commission was not linked to any deal for the release of 49 American hostages held since Nov. 4.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, asked if there was any change in his country's demand that the ex-Shah must be extradited before the captives were released, said: "I don't think there is any change about the demands of Iran in this regard."

Ayatollah Beheshti also ruled out any direct talks between Tehran and Washington on the hostage crisis. "We haven't decided it, we don't like it and we don't need it," he told reporters, adding that Iran was not afraid to announce its views and demands publicly.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays

Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department

Smokescreen

WITH THE Israeli flag now flying over the heart of Cairo, President Sadat has once again been filling the air with epigrams and alarums which, as usual, are scarcely in concord with the thinking of his abandoned Arab brethren.

Speaking from his cherished position as the spokesman for western interests in the Middle East, he has exhorted the western powers to do more to "protect" the Gulf and its oil supplies. This, he said, meant drawing the line and telling the Soviets: "Stop here."

He included his Israeli friends as being among those who should "face the realities of what is happening in the region." But the most he could say on the subject of Israeli settlements and other chronic provocations in the occupied Arab territories was "deep sorrow" that these regrettable occurrences should be happening.

But, in his view, the events in Iran and Afghanistan had given "new dimensions" to the Middle East conflict, although, to his credit, he conceded that the core of this conflict remained the Palestinian issue.

Really, sometimes, Mr. Sadat huffs and puffs so vigorously on his pipe that he cannot see through the haze which he has created.

He should pause and reflect (with or without the pipe) on just what it means to a Palestinian to see the Star of David fluttering over the heart of the Arab World at the same time as his family is being threatened with being pushed out of their ancestral home in Hebron. While Mr. Sadat is busy building land and air "bridges" with Israel, the Israelis are daily extending their hold and tightening their grip on the territories which have now been nearly 13 years under occupation. While the Israelis attempt to pacify Egypt on the one hand they prepare for new acts of aggression against Lebanon on the other. We think it is Mr. Sadat's friends the Israelis who should be told to "stop here."

At the same time, he has got it wrong about the threat to stability to this area. This has been and remains the expansionist Israelis and their cruel machinery of occupation and subjugation. Mr. Sadat has tried to put a smokescreen over this reality, but it is there nonetheless.

We are pleased to see the increasingly vocal emergence of those in Egypt who do recognise these realities. The unfurling of the Israeli flag in Dokki seems to have jarred them awake at last.

The west should be wary of swallowing Mr. Sadat's line that the Arab-Israeli conflict has magically, since Afghanistan, become nothing but "part of a larger problem." The struggle in which we are engaged is one that can only be settled on its own account, right here in the main theatre of confrontation: our insistence on rejecting the threat of superpower intervention in our region is every bit as strong as our burning desire for a peaceful, just and permanent resolution of the very real and very immediate threat to our own peace and security which we live with every day.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: With the mentality of an intellectual and a statesman who has a clear vision and the ability of clear and specific expression, the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, was able during his meeting with the local press Tuesday to draw a magnificent picture of our domestic being, aspirations and responsibilities within the boundaries of the government's philosophy of cooperation between the individual and the government.

The prime minister wanted to take the initiative by making this "participation" a tangible reality when he called for the meeting, and described his statement as a "report to the public." By doing this he has begun a new tradition of approaching the public with the government's ideas and planned remedies for problems via the press and other media.

This departure evidences a true appreciation of the press's mission, message and national role. Our press receives this appreciation with pride and takes it as an incentive to intensify its efforts to set free the energies of action, production and constructive interaction in our society.

This new tradition also springs from a deep feeling that the people have the right to know what is taking place and what the government thinks. Such knowledge is the door that should be opened to enable the public to participate, and consequently to bear a responsibility in overcoming difficulties in an atmosphere of frankness, mutual confidence, positive cooperation and joint responsibility between the government and the people.

AL DUSTOUR: What is the government's role in moderating consumption as one of the means of facing inflation?

The government is called upon, for example, to keep revenues and expenditures as balanced as possible. This necessitates the setting-up of strict controls and restrictions, on imports and exports which would serve the interests of the state and the people equally.

The government is also called upon to support and encourage the agricultural sector and expand its base geographically and demographically, and to reclaim vast areas of uncultivated land in order to achieve self-sufficiency. Such a call requires genuine response from the private sector and true contribution in improving our domestic revenues until we overcome the deficit in the budget forever.

The prime minister called on citizens in his meeting with the local press on Tuesday to change their habits of consumption, to stay within a strict and defined budget. He asked them to exert every possible effort towards more production to improve our domestic products, because among the main causes of inflation are our dependence on imported consumer goods, the continuous

National Guidance Council formed

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JT)—A National Guidance Council has been set up to formulate comprehensive national guidelines for information, Minister of Information Sa'id Tal announced here today.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, the minister said, "the reason for setting up the council is to eliminate discrepancies and establish coordination among the various information media in the private and public sectors, and between these media and the institutions responsible for education and culture."

The council will be chaired by the minister of information and will include the ministers of education, awqaf and Islamic affairs, social development and culture and youth, the president of one of the two universities in Jordan (on an annual rotating basis), the under-secretary of the Ministry of Information, a representative of the armed forces, the president of the press association, the editor of a daily newspaper (on an annual rotating basis), the editor of a weekly newspaper (on an annual rotating basis) and three Jordanian intellectuals.

Dr. Tal said the council will present recommendations which will serve as the basis for Jordan's information policy and will take steps to implement this policy. The policy itself will be based on the principles and aims stated in the Ministry of Information's by-laws.

The council will also define the responsibilities of both official and non-governmental information media and recommend means of coordination between them. In addition, he said, the council will prepare studies on various aspects of information policy and form

specialised committees to propose laws and regulations governing the dissemination of information which will ensure that freedom will be exercised in a spirit of responsibility.

Dr. Tal said the council will meet monthly or whenever necessary.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information told the Jordan Times that the idea of the council was that "more than one person should have a say in determining the philosophy, policy, message and content of communications in Jordan."

He said the council would aim to prepare the broad outlines of an "institutionalised approach" to communication, in much the same way as existing higher committees do for education, health and tourism. The National Guidance Council, he said, was not designed to change anything in the day-to-day operation of the information media in this country.

Dr. Tal said Jordan's information policy will be to promote religious faith, combat fanaticism and bias and enhance objectivity. It will also foster good citizenship, the spirit of national affiliation, loyalty to the throne and sacrifice for the nation.

It will be an educational tool, and seek to foster the spirit of productivity and combat rampant consumption. It will play up events in Jordan and the Arab World, enhance national unity and emphasise the values of justice and equality. It will promote entertainment that is in line with national tradition and heritage.

Dr. Tal said a royal decree has been issued approving the formation of the National Guidance Council. The council will officially come into being when the royal decree is published in the official gazette at the end of this month.

Couve de Murville speaks out on the Middle East

An Arab initiative is required

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

PARIS, Feb. 20—Raoul Dufy paintings and a Damascus mother-of-pearl box are the two most prominent decorative items in the small, simple study of Mr. Couve de Murville, symbolising the delicate though relaxed ties that bind France to the Arab World.

During a long chat with Mr. Couve de Murville, one sees the man growing more venerable, emboldened by that special combination of poetic license that comes from being French and vastly experienced in the affairs of states and peoples. As a former French foreign minister and prime minister, Maurice Couve de Murville is one of the handful of active political figures who bridge the vast gap between post World War Two French foreign policy and the contemporary intricacies of the world of diplomacy.

The Damascus box on his desk attests to his long experience in the affairs of the Arab World, one of the reasons, presumably—though presumptions in French political affairs are as slippery as a well buttered Bourgogne snail—that he was sent as a special envoy to Lebanon three years ago at the height of the Lebanese war.

That visit indicated a rather deep French interest in the affairs of Lebanon, an interest that the Arab World today wants desperately to broaden into a wider European involvement in helping to resolve the overall Arab-Israeli conflict. But, judging from the thoughts of Mr. Couve de Murville and other French public figures and Middle East specialists, this is not not to be.

Perhaps one should not attach too much importance to someone like Mr. Couve de Murville. Perhaps he is a figure from the past. My thinking is that his thoughts are well worth pondering. He says for example, that there is not very much connection at all between the Palestinian issue and the oil of the Arab oil-producing states. Of course this is contrary to all contemporary Arab mythology, which asserts that Arab oil is in the service of the liberation of Jerusalem and the restoration of Palestinian rights. But what does the impartial observer think, to judge by the acts, not the words, of the Arab oil-producers during the past five or six years?

The value of the analyses of someone such as Mr. Couve de Murville is that his perception of the world stems from his deep involvement in an understanding of the vicious world of global politics. He says therefore: "It is an illusion to expect that a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will be accepted willingly by all parties involved. European and Soviet roles are required for a comprehensive peace to be accomplished."

He brushes aside talk of a French or a European initiative as naive. He says "France is not directly responsible for anything and Europe has no power, given the total reliance of Israel on the United States for economic and military support. What does the Arab World expect Europe to do? Make a big declaration that

Camp David has failed to solve the Palestinian issue? That have no effect at all, because the parties to Camp David determined to carry on with their work.

"There is not much that Europe can do that would be effective. Europe can only intervene if it can show results as effective. We cannot do that today. That is our problem."

He adds that Europe as a whole does not have a clear general policy on the Middle East, though he thinks that France itself does have "a better conception" of its overall policy in Arab World, reflecting what he calls a traditionally intelligent and sentimentally deeper involvement in the affairs of the Arab World.

He hints in that subtle manner of seasoned French diplomat that what is required is not a European but rather an Arab initiative that Europe could support. This must focus on the basic issues of the conflict, as he sees them: the fate of Palestinians and the legal boundaries of Israel.

He sees American policy as being still influenced by what he calls the oil lobby and the Jewish lobby. This makes for an Arab policy in the Middle East that is really two policies: one for oil states and the other for the Arab-Israeli conflict. "Rough speaking, this means that where Israel is concerned the US States is supporting Israel against the Arabs. I do not approve this. I think there is a need to strike a greater balance," he says.

He does not believe the United States will succeed in forming an anti-Soviet alliance with the Islamic World. "The American game today, just as it was the Soviet game, is that the revolution in Iran was the Islamic World's rebuke against the West. That is how it is in power politics."

Cost of living drops by 0.3% in January

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 20 — Jordan's consumer price index went down 0.3 per cent in January from the previous month, according to the "Cost of Living Index" to be issued by the Department of Statistics next week.

However, the cost-of-living index was 12.9 per cent higher than the previous January, a bigger twelve-month leap than the 11.7 per cent index increase recorded between December 1978 and December 1979.

The index weights a range of consumer expenditures, including food, clothing, and housing costs, and it calculates the increase (or decrease) in the average cost of each item from month to month. The year 1975 is used as a "base year" with an assigned value of 100.

The latest bulletin gives a cost of living index figure of 170 for January 1980, compared to 170.5 for December 1979 and 150.8 for January 1979.

The reason for the decline in

last month's cost of living overall decrease in food, down 1.1 per cent. The decreases were: eggs, down 3.5 per cent; vegetables, down 7.4 per cent; meat, down 1.1 per cent; and bakery goods and dairy products also went down, 1.6 per cent.

The biggest increase was for all listings on the index, up 5.5 per cent in January. December almost as much had increased during 1979.

Following closely behind alcoholic products, which index went up 4.5 per cent in January.

Costs were also up in housing: house rent (1.6 per cent), domestic services (1.6 per cent), medical care (1.6 per cent) and personal care (1.6 per cent).

Costs for all other remained stable in December and January.

British-style school under study here

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 20 — Is there a need or a demand in Jordan for a complete general secondary school along British lines? In a recent interview with the Jordan Times, British educator Mr. David Phillips answered with a qualified yes.

Mr. Phillips has spent three weeks studying the question in connection with the British International Community School (ICS) here. Yesterday he presented the results of his feasibility study to His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who patronises the community school.

In Amman, five Jordanian schools offer two-year courses leading to the General Certificate of Education, Ordinary Level (GCE O Level). Students enrolled in them study five subjects in addition to Arabic. In Britain, by contrast, students usually spend four years in preparation for the GCE O Level, and two more of concentrated study for the exam.

The ICS, now in the process of moving to a new building on the road between Wadi Seer and Suweileh, offers all seven primary grades as well as the first year of secondary school.

Expatriate children of British or other foreign nationality are faced with being sent to boarding school at age 12 or transferring to the American Community School.

Speaking of the first alternative, Mr. Phillips said, "views are shifting away from favouring boarding schools. The feeling is very different from when I was at school—I can remember parents then who worked overseas simply to be able to keep their children in boarding school."

As for the second alternative, he feels that a GCE education would be more appropriate for many British-educated children sent to the American school.

Mr. Phillips has found that Jordanians, who after the British are the largest nationality represented at the ICS, would form another constituency for such a general secondary school. For a variety of reasons, a number of Jordanian

parents prefer that their children receive completely British-style secondary schooling during the five years leading up to the GCE, rather than studying for just the two years offered at the five Jordanian schools.

"I believe I have solidly established that demand exists for a British secondary school, but have no evaluation" of the actual number of children who would enrol in it, or of what the proportion of different nationalities would be, Mr. Phillips said.

A fairly exact knowledge of the number who would enrol is vital, due to economic factors, before a school could be set up. Mr. Phillips estimates four to six teachers would be needed, to teach four grades with a minimum of fifty students. "If classes are too small—that is less than ten to twelve students—it stops feeling like a school," he explained. He pointed out, however, that even with fifty students, the school would be very expensive. Expenses for buildings, lab facilities and the like are heavy and the cost of maintaining British teachers here is about £12,000 a year. He added that the latter

expense could be reduced if qualified teachers were available locally.

The proportion of nationalities represented at the school is also an important question that remains to be determined. "The more multinational it is, the better," he said, implying that in such an atmosphere English was more likely to become the lingua franca among the children both inside and outside the classroom.

"If it is not," he said, "an artificial background is created. The more English is used as the language of school life as well as of the studies, the more successful" the programme will be.

Mr. Phillips is recommending several courses of action for establishing the proposed secondary school. One is the possibility of extending the primary school at ICS. Another is to establish one in connection with the community school with which facilities would be shared. A third, and more expensive, option would be to establish a new separate school. The latter could be combined, he added, with a boarding school that would attract students from the Gulf region.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA) — The cabinet today formed Jordan's delegation to take part in the sixth conference of the Organisation of Arab Cities which will be held in Doha early next month. The nine member delegation will be led by Mayor of Amman Mr. Isam 'Ajlouni.

MA'AN, Feb. 20 (JNA) — Means of expanding pasture land in the Ma'an governorate were discussed today by a delegation from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and members of cooperative organisations in the governorate. The FAO delegation also toured the stretches of land to be developed as pastures, where fodder can also be produced in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA) — A total of 45 centres for adult education were opened in towns surrounding Amman last year, a spokesman for the Directorate of Education said here today. Of these, he said, six were for men and 39 for women. There are 70 people attending classes at these centres, he added.

AMMAN, Feb. 20 (JNA) — A delegation representing the Jordanian theatre left for Kuwait today to participate in the Arab theatre conference which started there yesterday. During the 10-day conference, some 72 participants will discuss a number of subjects connected with means of promoting the Arab theatre.

SALT, Feb. 20 (JT) — A rock-slide caused by continuous rainfall

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

Ingmar Bergman's "The Seventh Seal" (1956) will be shown as part of a Swedish Film Festival organised by the Jordan Cine Club. 8:30 p.m. at the Amman Chamber of Industry; tickets available free at the Haya Arts Centre in Shmeisani.

Art Exhibition

The National Art Gallery is open to visitors on a regular basis. Various art works by Jordanian and Arab artists are on display. The gallery is situated on the Muntazah (King Juan Carlos Park) on Jabai Luweideh.

Arabs protest Cairo emb

(Continued from page 1)

streets, houses and all public transport to show the Israeli flag (the Palestinian question) is the problem between us."

The Israeli flag was raised on Monday, the first in an Arab Al Shaab printed the green, black, white and red Palestinian flag with the caption: "One million Palestinian flags in Cairo in the a single Israeli flag."

The newspaper added: "The Socialist Labour Party invited the Palestinian flag to reaffirm the Palestinian people's right to create their own state on their land."

In his article, Mr. Shukri urged Egyptian and professional dicates to send messages to the Israeli embassy expressing their and dismay over Israel's policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

He said: "The first thing to be received by the Israeli ambassador when he takes up his duty in Cairo must be these mass denunciation and anger over Israel's policies."

The Israeli ambassador-designate Elihu Ben Elissar presented credentials to President Anwar Sadat on Feb. 26.

Mr. Shukri also called on the Egyptian people to boycott products and said "boycotting Israel commercially and cultural national duty."

Mr. Shukri criticised the Egyptian governments' response to Israel's recent decision to allow Israelis to settle in Hebron.

He said: "The government must slow down the normal process to show Israel the settlements issue is serious."

"Police statements issued by the government condemn Israeli policy are not enough," Mr. Shukri added.

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French ambassador's residence in Damascus is a historic landmark

Pat McDonnell
to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS—Few homes in this city have witnessed as many of the events of modern history as the residence of the French ambassador and Mme. Fernand.

During World War I, the balcony of the century-manor Damascus residence, which is rumoured, was the scene of the famous meeting between T.E. Lawrence here, in 1925 the French purchased the house, and it became the residence of the high commissioner for Syria. Perhaps its most famous resident during the war was then-Colonel de Gaulle who lived here from 1931-32. Since the early 1930s the house has been the residence of French ambassadors.

Like many of those not going to Damascus' diplomatic community have passed the house at the foot of the Rue de la République Street and wondered within the pink walls surrounding it. Now some of those questions may be answered.

The ambassador and Mme. Rouillon moved into the residence in June 1975. Only Stephanie, 13, is now at home. Throughout the spacious home paintings from the Rouillons' private art collection and other memorabilia ranging from folk crafts to valuable tables reflect the ambassador's previous assignments in New York, Athens, London, Ottawa, Tunis and Rabat. One memento instantly arouses admiration: a crazy quilt of silk and velvet made in 1887 in New York, which the Rouillons bought during their North American tour.

Objects belonging to the residence itself are found in an eastern room facing Salhiyyeh Street. These include an embroidered boukhara rug hanging above an antique mother-of-pearl-inlaid wooden chest that makes all other such chests look like plastic. Across from the rug is an 18th-century portrait of a sober-looking Frenchman. This room is one of the Rouillons' favourites, because they can look through the windows of the French doors to the minaret of Salhiyyeh Mosque.

Walking westward through the dining room, one enters the main salon, a huge windowed room that is too airy and light to allow the



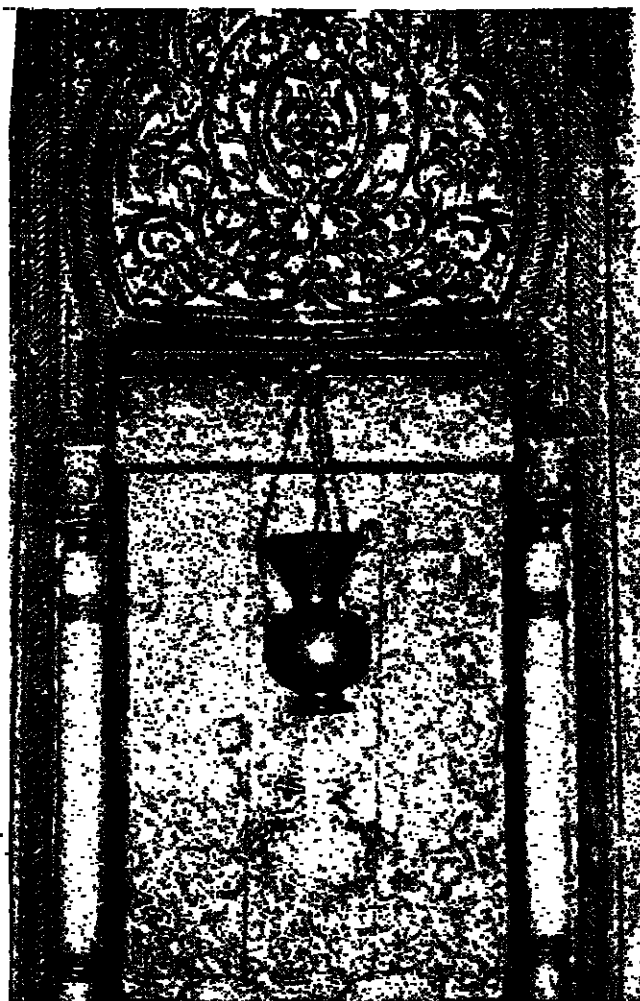
Southern facade of the balconied two-storey French residence.

Damascus with their parents in June 1975. Only Stephanie, 13, is now at home.

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Hand-carved and painted mihrab in the residence of the French ambassador.

wooden doors and panels, which date to the first years of the house's existence. This room also contains a mihrab of carved wood and inlaid mirrors.

Wherever one looks, a piece of history is discovered. A wooden Madonna, probably 15th century, sits on a window sill. Very old Chinese platters belonging to the residence reflect the early trade between China and the Near East. Elsewhere, one spots an end table which — upon close inspection — proves to be a Galle original, a highly decorative art nouveau piece which the ambassador purchased in New York.

Through out his stay in Syria, the ambassador has endeared himself to Syria's painters by attending nearly every exhibition in Damascus. The works of most of Syria's talented artists can be seen on the walls of the home.

Interestingly enough, the Barada River flows directly beneath the house and it's not unusual in the summer for frogs and fresh water crabs to find their

way into the gardens. When they do, they're sure to turn up on the Rouillon dinner table that evening.

The details of the house's history are somewhat hazy, but available records indicate it was built in the 1890s on private land belonging to the Al Birkudar family. It was sold in 1916 to a Mr. Sa'id Agha Al Lahham, and sold once more to a Mr. Qasbi, a Damascus resident, after World War I. Mr. Qasbi lent the house to King Faisal as his residence in Damascus, but the king rarely visited it.

The house was sold to the French around 1925, and the residence was expanded on a large scale. Modern plumbing, electricity and several rooms were added. The grounds of the mansion were drastically altered in 1945, when Salhiyyeh Street was linked with Affif. In the early 1950s, offices were built on the southern side of the grounds facing Atallah Al Ayyoubi Street to house the embassy and consular offices.



The ghosts of Lawrence, Faisal and de Gaulle don't rattle about this light, airy room illuminated by floor-to-ceiling windows.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be cloudy, with a chance of scattered showers. The wind will be light, becoming southeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	4	11
Aqaba	5	14
Deserts	11	18
Jordan Valley	9	20

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	295.00/297.00
U.K. sterling	670.40/674.40
West German mark	168.60/169.60
Swiss franc	179.70/180.80
French franc	72.00/72.40
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	36.50/36.70
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	120.10/120.80
Dutch guilder	153.10/154.00
Belgian franc	104.00/104.60
Swedish crown	70.60/71.00

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	2000	1,350	1,350	1,350
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	13250	2,960	2,960	2,960
Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	14151	1,700	1,690	1,700
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	675	2,180	2,160	2,160
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	9245	2,470	2,470	2,470
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	2700	1,510	1,510	1,510
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	800	15,470	15,400	15,400
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	600	4,650	4,650	4,650
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	1800	1,030	1,030	1,030
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	13030	3,550	3,490	3,500
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,500	1,500	1,500
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	2700	1,080	1,060	1,060
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	357	30,550	29,500	30,550
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	1000	1,670	1,670	1,670
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	5497	2,170	2,100	2,170
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	17000	1,070	1,040	1,060
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	30	11,500	11,500	11,500
United Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	100	4,990	4,990	4,990
Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	JD 1,000	500	3,250	3,250	3,250
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	340	21,000	20,900	20,900
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,200	1,200	1,200
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1600	0,980	0,980	0,980
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	2900	0,920	0,910	0,910
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1316	1,250	1,250	1,250
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	200	3,400	3,400	3,400
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	200	2,400	2,400	2,400
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1495	10,850	10,800	10,800
National Steel Industry	JD 1,000	220	16,000	16,000	16,000

Total volume traded on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1980: JD 230,945

Total number of shares traded: 94,406

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
Cement bonds	JD 100	40	4120	103	103

People

...in the news

NOBODY could have been more surprised to have a transportation survey team knock on his door than the man who signed the contract for the survey, former mayor Ma'an Abu Nowar.

Now the minister of Public Works, Mr. Abu Nowar was home one afternoon for lunch when his wife answered a knock at the door. The survey field supervisor, a university student, identified himself and explained that he was helping to conduct a random, door-to-door survey to ask households about the transportation methods and routes of its members. The field supervisor handed a letter to Mrs. Abu Nowar stating the purpose of the survey—a letter signed by the former mayor, Mr. Abu Nowar.

Mrs. Abu Nowar asked if the student knew whose home he was at. When he said no, Mrs. Abu Nowar said she had better call her husband, who soon came bounding the stairs to the astonishment of the surveyor. After a good laugh, the student began asking his questions.

"We were all thoroughly investigated," Mr. Nowar said. "I was delighted with the efficiency of the student, and I was delighted with the survey," he said, "but I couldn't tell him anything about my private car because I don't have one now." This may have posed a problem for the student in how to categorize Mr. Abu Nowar's transportation; all ministers are provided with limousines by the government.

CURRENTLY on a one-week visit to Jordan is eminent American cardiologist Dr. William Sheldon, accompanied by his wife Margaret. Dr. Sheldon is the head of the cardiology department at Cleveland Clinic, where Saudi Arabia's King Khalid underwent open heart surgery two years ago. He was invited here by the Royal Medical Services and is sailing beautifully through a packed schedule which includes working mornings at the King Hussein Medical Centre with the cardiology team there, delivering lectures at the centre and at the University Hospital (JUH), receptions, dinners and trips to Jerash, the Jordan Valley and Aqaba.

Dr. Sheldon, in his lecture at the JUH Sunday afternoon, delighted his audience of doctors by his account of the serendipitous discovery of coronary arteriography — the technique of visualising under X-ray the arteries that supply the heart by injecting dye into them — by Dr. Sones at the Cleveland Clinic in 1958.

The doctor's inattentive assistant let the catheter (needle) slip into the coronary arteries and injected into them the large amount



Ma'an Abu Nowar

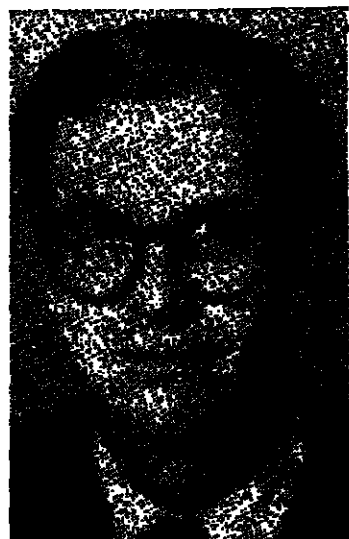
of dye meant for the larger aorta. At that time, this was believed to be fatal, and the patient became quite alarmed when he saw the doctors rushing to him, scalpel in hand, ready to open his chest and massage his heart!

The technique was subsequently developed at Cleveland Clinic, and it is now used by cardiologists all over the world and has contributed enormously to the advancement of cardiology over the past 20 years.

Not the least among those making such strides is Dr. Harrah Zreikat, cardiologist at the Hussein Medical Centre, who has been doing pioneering work on coronary-bronchial collaterals. Incidentally, Dr. Zreikat formerly trained under Dr. Sheldon at Cleveland Clinic. Dr. Sheldon will conclude his visit and fly back to the U.S. on Friday 22.

AMERICAN COLUMNIST Jack Anderson has departed from his standard muckraking modus operandi by sending one of his five senior associates, Mr. Ron McRae, to scout the Middle East for stories. It is the first time Mr. Anderson has sent one of his writers abroad, except for one short trip to Mexico.

Before coming to Jordan Mr. McRae spent a month in Lebanon with the Palestine Liberation Organisation being educated on PLO policy, goals and educational programmes for Palestinian refugee children.



Mr. Michael Kelland

Mr. McRae, who considers himself a non-Zionist, objective observer, was particularly incensed and personally scared to death two weeks ago while quietly eating dinner at a Tyre restaurant. In the middle of the meal the restaurant and surrounding residential area were shelled by a tank. After climbing a United Nations observation post on a nearby hill, Mr. McRae could see the tank of Israeli-backed renegade Saad Haddad sitting atop a hill to the south.

The attack coincided with Israeli claims in Washington that Israel was shelling Palestinian commando bases only. Mr. McRae says he included this in his dispatch to Mr. Anderson. From here Mr. McRae has just left to visit the West Bank to study Israeli occupation practices and hear the views of Arab residents about the military occupation and current political issues.

THERE'S been a changing of the guard at Citibank this month on both the local and regional level, as the New York-based bank has appointed new representatives for both its Amman office and its Middle East-African regional base.

Earlier this month, in what must have been the biggest party of the year (so far), some 250 guests jammed into the Holiday Inn's ground floor lounge-bar to say farewell to Citibank's departing senior officer for Jordan, Mr. Shaikat Aziz and to say hello to his successor, Mr. Salim Raza.

Also greeted by the throng of government officials, ambassadors, businessmen and other private guests was Citibank's new Athens-based senior vice-president for the Middle East and Africa, Mr. Michael B. Kelland. Athens is where Mr. Aziz and his charming wife Rokhsana are themselves headed for.

Mr. Raza, who like his predecessor is from Pakistan, comes to Amman from Citibank in Abu Dhabi. His wife and two children were to join him here later.

THOSE WHO LOVE both archaeology and literature will be interested to hear that at least one prominent archaeologist in Amman, Dr. James Sauer of the American Centre of Oriental Research, does not. At a recent dinner-table discussion, Dr. Sauer avowed that the most boring thing in the world for him was to read a novel. Dr. Sauer, who is himself a writer of no ill repute when it comes to scientific and historical matters, said, "I'm happy that there are novels, short stories, and such things—I just can't get enthusiastic about them."

The second most boring thing in the world, he says, is to see a movie.

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TV NEWS (DAN RATHER: CBS'S DLRS 8,000,000 MAN).

U.S. HOSTAGES (U.N. COMMISSION WOULD PROBE PAST ABUSES IN IRAN).

MOSCOW'S MORASS (RUMORS OF UNREST IN KABUL).

FRANCE VS. U.S. (WHY THE FRENCH BEHAVE DIPLOMATICALLY THE WAY THEY DO).

Western courtyard of the residence.



Classical painting by an unknown French painter of the 16th century dominates the main drawing room of the residence.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

U.S. skater takes third Olympic gold medal

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 20 (AP)—Eric Heiden of the United States, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden and Frank Ullrich of East Germany captured gold medals in the Winter Olympics yesterday.

Heiden won his third speed skating gold medal with a record-smashing performance in the men's 1,000-metre race. The men's giant slalom went to Stenmark, who swept from third place after the first heat to capture his first Olympic gold medal. He was timed in 2:40.74 for his two runs, with the silver going to Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein in 2:41.49 and Hans Enn of Austria taking the bronze in 2:42.51.

Frank Ullrich of East Germany won the 10-metre biathlon in 32 minutes, 10.69 seconds, giving his country its fourth gold medal of these games. Vladimir Aliekin and

Anatoli Aljabiekh both of the Soviet Union, won the silver and bronze in 32:53.10 and 33:09.16.

Heiden's powerful, long strides produced a time of 1:15.18, chopping 4.14 seconds off teammate Peter Mueller's Olympic record of 1:19.32 set in 1976. Gaetan Bucher of Canada won the silver in 1:16.68 with two skaters, Frode Roenning of Norway and Russia's Vladimir Lobanov, tying for the bronze in 1:16.91. Mueller was fifth in 1:17.11.

The medals race has turned into a two-nation tug of war with the Soviet Union leading East Germany 14-13 in total medals and 6-4 in golds. Meanwhile, tiny Liechtenstein, a map-dot on the world globe, wrote some Winter Olympic history of its own yesterday.

When Wenzel, leader of the men's giant slalom after the first heat, finished second

behind Stenmark, it gave Liechtenstein, with a population of 20,000, its second silver medal of these games. The first one, in the women's downhill, belongs to Andreas' older sister, Hanni, and never before in Olympic history have a brother and sister both taken alpine medals home. Heiden's victory in the 1,000 continued his Olympic surge, which could develop into a five-medal sweep.

Meanwhile Beth Heiden gets her last chance to pull one back on big brother Eric when she goes for the Olympic 3,000 metres speed skating title today.

But the two titles at stake today, in the speed skating and the men's 4x10 kilometre cross-country ski relay, should be fairly open contests, with the Soviet Union hoping to pull clear of East Germany's challenge in the medals table.

At one stage, Beth Heiden was expected to sweep through the Lake Placid medals just like brother Eric, until an Achilles tendon injury impaired her form. Her best result in the three women's races here so far was fifth place in the 1,000 metres, and she's certain to throw everything into an all-or-nothing effort in the final event, the 3,000 metres.

But Beth Heiden will face tough opposition from world champion Natalia Petrusseva of the Soviet Union, who is riding high after winning the 1,000 metres three days ago. The Russians are pinning a lot of faith on Petrusseva and Olga Pleshkova, who has been kept under wraps for the 3,000 metres, after dropping 1976 double Olympic champion Tatiana Barabash because of poor form.

Another threat could come from Dutch pair Annie Borck-

Arsenal, Liverpool win matches

LONDON, Feb. 20 (R)—London club Arsenal moved a step nearer their third successive English Football Association Cup final by beating Bolton Wanderers 3-1 last night to reach the quarter-finals. Arsenal now face Second Division Watford in the quarter-finals. In league action, champions Liverpool beat European Cup-holders Nottingham Forest 2-0 to stretch their lead at the top of the First Division to three points. Terry McDermott scored the first goal for Liverpool after 78 minutes. Five minutes later Ray Kennedy tapped in their second.

ink and Ria Visser who caused a major upset by taking the gold and silver in the initial race, the 1,500 metres.

The Soviet Union face possibly better odds in the cross-country relay, having already won three Nordic gold medals.

But, as usual, they will be under heavy pressure from the Finns, the defending champions, who will be looking for their first gold here after a string of four Nordic silvers.

The key man in the Finnish squad will be Juha Mieto, who became the narrowest loser of the games when he was beaten by one-hundredth of a second in the 15 kilometre individual race.

On the slopes of Whiteface Mountain, Austrian Annemarie Moser will begin her bid to add the women's giant slalom ski title to the downhill gold she won on Sunday.

It should almost be the mixture as before with Moser, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland the three downhill medallists, being threatened only by Perrine Pelen of France.

Moser, thoroughly relaxed after gaining her first gold medal, could turn on a virtuoso performance to set herself up for a double triumph in the second run tomorrow.

The women's figure skating, starting today with the compulsory programme, will bring together world champion Linda Fratianne of the U.S. and former world title-holder Anett Pötzsch of East Germany.

The preliminary round of the ice hockey tournament winds up with a showdown between Czechoslovakia and Sweden to decide the final berth in the four-team play-offs.

Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Chicago Bulls defeat defending National Basketball Association Champion San Francisco 115-106 yesterday. It wasn't the only surprise of the day. In other games, the Cleveland Cavaliers crushed the Phoenix Suns 128-109 and the New Jersey Nets whipped the San Antonio Spurs 123-113, while the New York Knicks downed the Los Angeles Lakers 113-103.

Reserve forward Dwight Jones and centre Artis Gilmore contributed six points apiece in the final 2:43 as Chicago's eight-game winning streak.

Dave Robisch scored 28 points for Cleveland and Kenny Carr added 22, including 12 in the fourth quarter. Cleveland added 22, including 12 in the fourth quarter. Cleveland added 22, including 12 in the fourth quarter.

George Johnson scored a season-high 22 points and down 16 rebounds to lead New Jersey, who got a game-high points from Mike Newlin and 21 from rookie Cliff Roberson. The NBA's second-leading scorer, was held out in the first half and finished with only seven points, his lowest since joining the Clippers in the 1978-79 season.

Michael Ray Richardson scored 26 points, including three-point shots, and Ray Williams had 21 as the Knicks won the eighth time in their last 11 games. The Trail Blazers had five of six.

Dane wins correspondence chess tour

RINGKOEING, Denmark, Feb. 20 (AP)—Joern Si 35-year-old high school teacher of Russian and maths became the eighth world correspondence Chess World Champion yesterday in a competition which began more than four years ago. Sloth won the title with a cable from Moscow from def. world champion Jaques Estrin, who resigned from a 79-move which began July 1, 1975 and was waged by letter and cable nearly half a year. Sloth had been waiting for Estrin, one of Dane's 14 opponents in the tournament, to accept that his bid was hopeless. With each player left with four pieces, cabled his 79th move on January 28. "He simply had no choice but he certainly took his time and apparently wanted to remain world champion as long as possible," Sloth said Tuesday.

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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NATO commander warns of Moscow's superiority in conventional, nuclear arms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (R) — The Soviet Union has surpassed the West, or soon will, in all types of conventional and nuclear weapons, NATO commander General Bernard Rogers said yesterday.

The primary danger to the Western alliance derived from the continuing adverse balance of forces between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), he told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The NATO commander said the Soviet Union either had surpassed the West or was about to do so with conventional weapons, battlefield nuclear weapons and strategic weapons such as intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The risks and opportunities in continental Europe and at sea in the 1980s had to be assessed against the backdrop of a relentless accumulation of Soviet military power over the past 15 years, General Rogers said.

The Soviet Union, which allocates between 13 and 15 per cent of its gross national product to defence, outproduced NATO at the rate of two or three to one, or more, in most major weapons, he said.

General Rogers said: "As a

result of this unabated growth of military power, the Soviets have surpassed the West—or soon will—in all three types of forces required by our NATO strategy: conventional, theatre nuclear, and central strategic."

In strategic nuclear forces, the Soviets had overcome their position of marked inferiority in the mid-1960s to achieve essential parity with the West, General Rogers said.

Traditional Soviet numerical superiority in the conventional balance in Europe had been supplemented by gains in quality which gave the Warsaw Pact nations equal or superior weapons to any now fielded by U.S. and NATO forces.

And the continued deployment of Soviet battlefield nuclear weapons was transforming former Western superiority into Soviet advantage at all ranges, he said.

"The net effect of Warsaw Pact military development is to place a very high premium on NATO's ability to react rapidly to prevent crisis situations from escalating into open conflict," he said.

"Adding to the threat is the Soviet ability to project its military power by air and sea to all parts of the globe," he said.

General Rogers said that ability had been demonstrated by the airlifting of troops and material to Angola, South Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

The overall effect had been the transformation of the Soviet threat from one directed primarily towards Western Europe to one which was truly global in scope, General Rogers said.

"As the probability of conflict increases with political instability and competition for scarce resources in the Third World, the possibility heightens that these conflicts might spill over into Central Europe," he said.

CIA charges USSR with stepped-up production of bogus U.S. documents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (R) — The Soviet Union has stepped up production of bogus U.S. Government documents such as a phony military manual and a fabricated speech by President Carter, the CIA said yesterday.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency said that not only had the number of forgeries increased since 1976 (they now appeared at the rate of four or five a year), but their quality had improved to a level that was likely to dupe non-communist Western news media.

The CIA report, called "Soviet covert action and propaganda," was prepared by the agency's deputy director for operations, Mr. John McMahon, and made public at a hearing of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee.

In the first stage of U.S.-Soviet détente from late 1972 until late 1976, the report said, only one forgery believed to be of Soviet or Soviet bloc origin appeared.

But then came a spate of bogus documents including "high quality, technically sophisticated falsifications," which Soviet intelligence services had previously been unable to produce, the CIA said.

Some of the new forgeries were good enough to allow the Kremlin

to "plant them in the Western non-communist media with a reasonable expectation that they will be considered genuine by all but the most sceptical of recipients," the report said.

It said the United States remained the top priority of the forgery operations, with the KGB (secret police) producing long-range plans approved by "the highest levels of Soviet political authority."

The CIA gave these examples of forgeries that had been uncovered:

— A U.S. army field manual classified top secret and containing the forged signature of General

William Westmoreland. The forged manual first appeared in a Turkish newspaper in 1975. Later, it was cited in a Spanish publication by a writer who used it to support arguments that the United States was involved with "terrorist" groups in Western Europe.

Its reappearance coincided with a Soviet campaign to link the United States to the murder of former Italian premier Aldo Moro, the CIA said.

— An altered State Department telegram on Greek-Turkish relations which implied that the United States favoured Ankara over Athens.

— A number said the quality of American servicemen was high, particularly because of lessons taught by the Vietnam war.

The confidence and concerns came against a backdrop of some close scrutiny by U.S. congressmen of the capabilities of U.S. forces to back Mr. Carter's pledge to protect the Gulf.

The U.S. fleet has dwindled since Vietnam from more than 900 warships to about half that number. The Carter administration proposes building 97 new warships over the next five years, but pressure is building in Congress for more.

The navy has been strained to keep aircraft carriers in waters approaching Iran, where it is said the revolutionary atmosphere could offer temptations for a further Soviet adventure.

Even a one-carrier deployment forces a reduction of navy units in the western Pacific and the Mediterranean which concerns some allies, including Japan.

Mainly because of the congressional concerns, Pentagon officials have revealed what otherwise would be secret plans, saying the U.S. could move 24,500 men into Gulf within two weeks of a Soviet attempt to seize vital oilfields.

Carter administration officials also emphasise efforts to obtain permission from some countries in Africa and Asia for U.S. forces to use their ports and airfields in any Gulf emergency.

The United States now has only the small British-owned island of Diego Garcia as a resupply base for its ships in the Indian ocean, and plans a major build-up of its facilities.

The Reuter survey produced the following country-by-country assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. forces, assessed

Turkey places Izmir, Hatay provinces under martial law

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (R) — The Turkish Government placed two more provinces under martial law today, including the Aegean province of Izmir where troops and left-wing protesters clashed last week.

The cabinet of Premier Suleyman Demirel was acting on a recommendation yesterday from the National Security Council, the country's highest advisory body, which called for martial law in Izmir and southern Hatay province on the Syrian border.

Martial law was clamped on 13 of Turkey's 67 provinces in December, 1978 when bloody political riots broke out in eastern Kahramanmaraş province. Six more provinces were added to the military rule list last April.

The cabinet, acting on another Security Council recommendation, today lifted martial law in eastern Sivas province, leaving a total of 20 provinces still under military control. Parliament was due to meet later today to debate the cabinet decisions.

The city of Izmir, the country's third largest and a popular Aegean tourist resort, has been the scene of political violence for more than a month. At the height of the recent disturbances, thousands of troops last week smashed their way into a state-run cotton yarn factory occupied by 1,500 leftist workers. At the weekend, three policemen were killed in scattered clashes between security forces and gunmen in a workers' district of the city.

Hatay has experienced sporadic political killings and other acts of violence for the past two months.

Some 2,000 Turks have died in political violence throughout the country since the Kahramanmaraş riots in December, 1978.

About half the victims have been members of the security forces, judges, professors, journalists or political party officials and the rest were students, workers or shop-keepers known for either left- or right-wing political sympathies.

S. Africa could have nuclear arsenal within weeks, according to new report

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 20 (R) South Africa could have a nuclear arsenal within weeks, and probably already has tested a nuclear weapon, according to a report circulated today by the U.N. Centre against Apartheid.

Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Iran, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United States and West Germany were named as "collaborators" in the nuclear enterprise.

"South Africa has long been a happy hunting ground for investors from Western Europe or North America and, to a large extent, uranium mining and the nuclear industry are simply part of the pattern," the report said.

Written by Mr. Dan Smith of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, it said that in continuing to aid South African civil nuclear technology, the U.S. "would simply be helping lay the foundations on which a future military programme could be built."

Referring to information released by the U.S. suggesting that South Africa carried out a

nuclear weapons test in the South Atlantic last Sept. 22, the report said it was not a test, then there must have been extraordinary coincidences.

South Africa denied conducting the suspected test and Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who was asked by the U.N. General Assembly to look into the charge, reported back inconclusively.

Today's document said South African statements about a nuclear capability were ambiguous, apparently in "a deliberate political use of uncertainty."

The aim of this policy, it seemed, was to place implicit pressure on the West, warning that if the white government were aban-

doned, the republic would take the drastic step of making and even using nuclear weapons, Mr. Smith suggested.

"The success of this political strategy depends on the lack of firm resolve on the part of key Western states, who neither want to see South Africa develop nuclear weapons nor are prepared to make a decisive break from supporting South Africa," he said.

His report, which U.N. officials said was issued at this time because a special U.N. panel will begin an inquiry next Monday into South Africa's nuclear weapons potential, acknowledged that, compared to many countries, the republic's nuclear technological capacity was fairly modest.

Striking steelworkers clash with U.K. police

SHEERNESS, England, Feb. 20 (AP) — Six pickets were injured and ten arrested in this coastal town today when 1,500 union pickets clashed with police in an attempt to drag workers at a private steel plant into a seven-week national steel strike.

Despite the show of strength by striking British Steel Corporation workers, backed by hundreds of tough Yorkshire coalminers, the Canadian-owned Sheerness Steel Company plant remained in operation.

And 200 wives of the men inside the plant staged a counter-demonstration in the town. "We've been sickened by this intimidation," said wives' leader Mrs. Chris Lissenden. "Our men's freedom of choice is being taken away by the unions and we're determined to make a stand."

Picket leaders accused police of brutality, but Kent County Assistant Chief Constable Michael Gibson told the Associated Press: "There are a number of pickets trying to incite others and inject a little heat into the situation. There

are people who came here to intimidate other people and we will not allow that."

The Sheerness plant is the only major privately owned steel producer to stay open throughout the steel strike that began Jan. 2. Its 800 employees have defied union orders to join the walkout in sympathy, and that has made the plant a symbol of resistance to union militants.

At least 1,000 police officers, 500 of them based in from London, blanketed the town.

The confrontation underlined the deepening bitterness of the strike, the first test for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's tough new proposals to curb union power, including limits on picketing.

The steel workers are seeking a 20 per cent pay raise.

Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, yesterday gave police the green light to enforce criminal laws against potentially violent mass picketing. But there was no sign police were using these powers.

World News Briefs

PRETORIA, Feb. 20 (R) — Senior South African military officials were quoted today as saying their country would feel compelled to intervene militarily should law and order break down completely in Rhodesia after this month's elections. Reports of the warning were published in leading South African newspapers today. Informal sources said they were based on an "off-the-record" briefing of defence correspondents military headquarters here to which foreign newsmen were not invited. The briefing was believed to be intended to set out well in advance South Africa's position over Rhodesia in the circumstances in which it might send its troops across the border. These were, according to the reports: total chaos, in which the whites seeking to flee were endangered; intervention in Rhodesia by forces of another country, or a threat to South Africa's own security.

LISBON, Feb. 20 (R) — Portugal's traffic controllers today began a five-day strike in support of demands for improved pay and working conditions. The stoppage, which began at midnight GMT, took last week's strike by the 300 controllers, which paralysed flights to Portuguese airspace for four days. The new right-wing government has so far refused to accept the controllers' demands. The cost to national airline TAP is estimated at 50 million escudos (\$1 million) a day. The strikers will assist military and emergency flights, unlike last week, exceptions will no longer be made for scheduled flights between the Portuguese mainland and the Atlantic islands Madeira and the Azores.

BELGRADE, Feb. 20 (R) — President Tito's doctors said his condition remained unchanged today after a quiet night, but that he was feeling "subjectively better." Official sources said this clearly indicated that the doctors treating the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader did themselves want to give an impression of optimism about a turn for the better, although the president felt some improvement. Since president's condition deteriorated dramatically ten days ago, panel of eight professors have issued a series of very carefully worded bulletins. They said he was gravely ill, but reported yesterday the kidneys were showing some response to the intensive treatment was undergoing at the clinical centre in the northern city of Ljubljana, where his left leg was amputated on Jan. 20 after the failure of an earlier operation to clear an artery blockage.

KABUL, Feb. 20 (R) — A Pakistani journalist arrested in Afghanistan last week is still detained without formal charges having been brought against him, Pakistan embassy sources said today. They did not know where the journalist, Mr. Mukhtar Hassan, was being detained. Mr. Hassan, who edited a Pakistani weekly and represented the daily Jang of Karachi in Islamabad, was picked from his hotel in Kabul last Wednesday shortly before he was taken to Pakistan. The sources said the embassy had made several attempts for an interview with Mr. Hassan, but had met with no success.

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (AP) — Japan is ready to increase aid to Pakistan during the next fiscal year, the Kyodo News Service reports today. Quoting a government official, Kyodo said Pakistan had a Japan to triple its economic aid from the 14.6 billion yen (\$59 million) it provided in fiscal 1979, ending March 31, to 45 billion yen (\$180 million) in fiscal 1980. The official said, "We will try hard to meet Pakistani Government's requests, though (we would not) be able to provide the 45 billion yen in full." Kyodo reported government was to decide the amount of aid for next fiscal year March 5, when Japan's special envoy, former foreign minister Sunao Sonoda, is scheduled to arrive in Pakistan for a visit, it said.

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP) — As of today, silver five-franc, ten-franc 50-franc coins were no longer legal tender in France. The skyrocketing price of silver has made the coins worth vastly more than their face value. The French Government gave its citizens 48 hours notice of the policy change, the first word of it appearing yesterday's official Journal. And it offered only to exchange the new coins at their face value.

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (AP) — Secretary-generals of Turkish and foreign ministries today concluded here a fifth round of talks on the Aegean Sea disputes between their two countries without any apparent results. A brief communique released at the end of the two meetings said the sides agreed to continue the dialogue in the future. The next meeting is to be held in Athens at a date to be determined later, it said. The talks focused on conflicting Turkish and Greek claims to the Aegean continental shelf and related oil exploration rights, and control of the Aegean airspace, which has been closed since Turkey's invasion of northern Cyprus in 1974.

U.S. military forces: An international assessment

WASHINGTON — America's friends appear confident U.S. forces could repel an initial Soviet bid to take over the Gulf but are less certain about their effectiveness in a wider, prolonged conflict.

This emerged in a Reuter survey of various world capitals following President Carter's public commitment to protect the Gulf if Soviet forces attempt to move beyond Afghanistan.

The survey showed that government and defence experts in various capitals, including Peking, generally are reassured about the military capability of the United States, primarily because of its powerful and sophisticated weaponry.

But they have mixed views of the quality of Americans put in uniform since conscription was abandoned in 1973 during the Vietnam war, when U.S. forces numbered three million.

Some think the present all-volunteer force of two million has lowered the standards of U.S. military manpower. Others believe it would drop even more should the call-up be renewed.

At the same time, almost all U.S. allies praise President Carter's recent plan for registration of 16 million Americans of military age, a move regarded as a warning to Moscow.

The Reuter survey showed some official concern in Pakistan, Australia, France, the Netherlands, as well as NATO military analysts in Brussels, about U.S. army standards.

But British, West German and New Zealand authorities took an

opposite view. A number said the quality of American servicemen was high, particularly because of lessons taught by the Vietnam war.

The confidence and concerns came against a backdrop of some close scrutiny by U.S. congressmen of the capabilities of U.S. forces to back Mr. Carter's pledge to protect the Gulf.

The U.S. fleet has dwindled since Vietnam from more than 900 warships to about half that number. The Carter administration proposes building 97 new warships over the next five years, but pressure is building in Congress for more.

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The Reuter survey produced the following country-by-country assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. forces, assessed

by defence experts:

Far East and Pacific

Pakistan — The United States retains a major advantage over the Soviet Union because of a superior industrial and technological base. But the quality of military manpower has fallen at a time when highly intelligent servicemen are needed to operate increasingly complex weapons.

Islamabad wants U.S. forces strengthened in Southwest Asia to counter the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, although it does not want American troops on Pakistan soil.

One major U.S. disadvantage is that it has virtually no bases in the region, while the Soviet Union can function as a continental Asian power with borders close to areas of high strategic interest.

"The Russians can move troops into the region overland from their training and cantonment areas and fly aircraft from home bases," one Pakistani defence expert said. "The United States cannot."

China — Peking is impressed with U.S. military capabilities, especially in technology. The Chinese see themselves linked with the United States, Western Europe and Japan in a common objective to thwart Soviet designs. They want to join the United States in parallel measures to offset the Kremlin's moves in Afghanistan.

This means each aiding Pakistan, a neighbour of Afghanistan and an ally of China, with military equipment such as trucks and small arms.

The Chinese have welcomed Washington offers to provide them with military support equipment as well as advanced civilian technology which could be applied to military use.

Japan — The Carter administration's revival of draft machinery and its proposed increase in the defence budget are regarded as demonstrating U.S. determination and ability to defend the non-communist world. But Moscow has been narrowing the military gap with Washington.

Soviet naval power in the Western Pacific and the Far East has become formidable, almost a match for the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Although Japan does not like the idea of U.S. ships being drawn off to the Indian Ocean, officials privately acknowledge that the American build-up in waters approaching the Gulf contributes to Japanese security.

Australia — Authorities have a high opinion of U.S. naval and air forces, but believe the level of physical fitness in the infantry is poor. That criticism was made by Australians during the Vietnam war and is still relevant, says Dr. Robert O'Neill, head of the Strategic Defence Studies Centre in Canberra.

Praising the U.S. move towards registration for the call-up, Dr. O'Neill said: "It is a very clear political signal to the Russians, and it lays the foundations for expanding the U.S. army should a real crisis emerge."

But retired general Mr. Alan Streton, Australian chief of staff in Vietnam in 1969-70, said that if the U.S. were really serious, it would begin calling up people now for military training.

Other experts said American troops have been inadequately trained to deal with their high-technology weapons. The Pentagon also should organise more than the current 16 army divisions, and tank production is too low to catch up with Soviet tank power in Europe.

New Zealand — U.S. air and naval forces in the Pacific exercise regularly, with New Zealand units and

are considered strong. The all-volunteer army displays professionalism but has recruitment problems because of low pay rates.

One defence source said New Zealand was aware of concern in Washington about the army — "But this is not reflected in the calibre of the men we come across, which seems very high."

Europe

Britain — The quality of U.S. forces is high because of the Vietnam experience. NATO benefited by the infusion of Indochina-seasoned U.S. officers in the 1970s. Renewal of conscription would not help the U.S. in a limited war in the Middle East, but fighting there would probably not remain limited and a broader conflict would force a call-up.

France — U.S. combined forces, strategic as well as conventional, make America by far the foremost power, says General Georges Buis, former head of France's National Defence Higher Studies Institute.

Standing U.S. forces are sufficient for any missions envisaged by the Pentagon. But the army is inferior to the air force and navy. Using a professional force rather than conscripts would be effective overseas, but a draft would be valuable for putting additional men into support roles.

West Germany — Western Europe "cannot fend off a Soviet attack without the 250,000-man U.S. Seventh Army in West Germany."

The West Germans are pleased that Americans have increasingly adapted to Bonn's tactical thinking on deployment of tank forces.

Increasing progress has been made towards achieving close coordination between U.S. and West German units. The U.S. pro-

fessional army is more combat and better trained than they be in a conscript army if Bundeswehr, but reserve is lacking. Few West German authorities expect Washington to revive the draft in the international political climate.

Netherlands — The only notable aspect of U.S. in their general standard of fitness. It is essential that station combat-ready inter forces near trouble areas than at home.

Belgium — The U.S. force is manned with good, but recruitment problem brought lower standards draft may be the only expand U.S. forces and qualified people.

Registration is not seen as a election-year ploy by President Carter because it is unlikely popular among American Allies worry that Washington ask their approval temporary withdraw troops and equipment from West Germany for commitment in the Middle East.

Some of the criticisms U.S. army brought out in the survey are tacitly acknowledged by the Pentagon.

It says the number of school graduates volunteer service has been declining "individual ready reserv manpower pool which would provide the first replacements casualties, has shrunk more—from 1.5 million in 1978."

And, even if the draft resumed, the U.S. would draw on this small reserve new conscripts were trained moved to war frontlines.